The Pyongyang Times

No. 7 (19) THURSDAY, MARCH 2, 1967 PYONGYANG, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA

Socialist Emulation Throughout Countryside

The Wonjang Co-operative Farm in Daedong County, South Pyong-an Province, is busy preparing for spring farming.

The members of the co-op farm committee of the Union of Agricultural Working People held a meeting recently and resolved to increase production by vigorously pushing ahead the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions and placing agriculture on a more scientific and technical plane.

They challenged the UAWP organizations and co-op farm members throughout the country to a socialist emulation.

(The UAWP is formed with members of the co-operative farms and the state farms workers, officials and drivers at the farm machine stations and all other workers in the field of agriculture.)

The attendants of the meeting set themselves the target of raising production this year by 30 per cent in grain, 40 per cent in meat, 50 per cent in vegetables and 30

(Continued on Page 2)

TELEGRAM

✦ Choi Yong Kun, President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent on February 24 a telegram of greetings to Sabah Al-Salem Al-Sabah, Sultan of the State of Kuwait, on the occasion of the 6th anniversary of the independence of the State of Kuwait.

Farmers and tractor drivers discussing the problem of spring ploughing to effect a new upsurge this year Photo by Kim Bak Ju

Violation of Elementary Principles of International Law and Practice

SPOKESMAN OF FOREIGN MINISTRY ISSUES STATEMENT

A spokesman of the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in a statement on February 22 denounced the criminal scheme of the Japanese authorities to hand over to the South Korean puppet clique Kim Dong Hui, a South Korean youth who took refuge in Japan refusing to go and fight in South Vietnam, and strongly demanded his immediate sending to the northern part of Korea.

The statement reads in full:

The Japanese authorities are these days weaving a criminal intrigue to transfer to the South Korean puppet clique Kim Dong Hui, a South Korean youth who went to Japan to take refuge there, refusing to go and fight in South Vietnam.

In July 1965, Kim Dong Hui, resolutely opposing to be taken to the shambles of South Vietnam by the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique, crossed over to Japan and asked the Japanese authorities to send him to the northern part of Korea.

The Japanese authorities should have protected him in accordance with the principles of humanitarianism and international practice and taken measures immediately for sending him to the northern part of Korea in response to his desire.

But they held him for a whole year in the Fukuoka prison on an unreasonable charge of "violation of the immigration law" and then forcibly moved him to the Omura camp on February 10 to transfer him to the Pak Jung Hi clique.

This is a despicable, criminal act of violating the elementary principles of international law and international practice and an open challenge to justice and humanitarianism.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the entire Korean people express surging indignation at this criminal act of the Japanese authorities and scathingly condemn it.

It is not fortuitous that today the Japanese authorities are resorting to a vicious scheme to hand Kim Dong Hui over to the South Korean puppets.

As everyone knows, the Japanese militarists are stepping up their infiltration into South Korea in all the political, economic and military spheres on the strength of the "ROK-Japan Treaty" and together with the Pak Jung Hi

(Continued on Page 2)

Firm Solidarity in Anti-U.S. Struggle

Letter to Foreign Youth and Students Organizations

On the occasion of the "Day of International Solidarity Among Youths Fighting Against Colonialism," the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea and the Korean Students Committee jointly sent a letter to youth and students organizations of various countries.

The letter denounced the U.S.-led imperialists for clamping down harshly on the national-liberation struggle surging in Asia, Africa and Latin America and for gravely harassing peace and increasing tension everywhere in the world.

At a time when the U.S. imperialists are escalating their war of aggression in Vietnam, the youth and students of Asia, Africa, Latin America and the rest of the world should pool their strength, give all sorts of assistance including the dispatch of international volunteers and expand stage by stage their solidarity with the Vietnamese people, youth and students in their just struggle, the letter stressed.

It scathingly condemned the U.S. aggressors occupying South Korea, who are intensifying hostile acts against the northern part of Korea while trying more frenziedly to ignite a new war in Korea. It also flayed the Japanese militarists revived by the U.S. imperialists, who are making a comeback in South Korea and actively co-operating with U.S. imperialism in its war of aggression in Vietnam, with a desire to realize their old dream of the "Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere."

The Korean youth and students will further strengthen solidarity with the youths of various countries in the common anti-imperialist and anti-U.S. struggle and march shoud shoulder to shoulder with them, the letter concluded.

GREETINGS TO ALGERIAN WORKERS' UNION

The Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea sent a telegram of greetings to the General Union of Workers of Algeria on the eleventh anniversary of its founding.

KOREAN PHOTO EXHIBITION IN TANZANIA

The photo exhibition "Korea Today" opened in Dar es Salaam on February 17, according to a report from the Tanzanian capital.

Present at the opening ceremony were Adam Sapi Mkwawa, Speaker of the Tanzanian National Assembly; Abdul Rahman Mohammed Babu, Minister for Commerce and Co-operatives; C.Y. Mgonja, Minister for Community Development and National Culture, and other officials, and foreign diplomatic envoys in Dar es Salaam.

On the occasion Bak Dok Hwa, Charge d'Affaires of the Korean Embassy in Dar es Salaam, arranged a cocktail party and a film show

Statement by Foreign Ministry Spokesman

(Continued from Page 1)

clique are joining zealously in the U.S. imperialists' war of aggression in Vietnam.

The unwarranted scheme of the Japanese authorities to forcibly send Kim Dong Hui back to South Korea is part of their sinister attempt to actively assist the South Korean puppets in the dispatch of troops to South Vietnam and achieve their aggressive aim in South Korea by ingratiating with the Pak Jung Hi clique.

The Japanese people of various strata today are waging a resolute struggle against the intrigue of the Japanese government to forcibly send Kim Dong Hui back to South Korea flagrantly violating human dignity and rights.

The D.P.R.K. Government and the entire Korean people strongly demand that the Japanese authorities release Kim Dong Hui unconditionally and immediately and send him to the northern part of Korea according to his wishes.

Our people eagerly await Kim Dong Hui, who went over to Japan against being taken to the shambles of the U.S. imperialists' war of aggression in Vietnam, to come to the northern part of Korea, and they will welcome him warmly with kindred love.

Today the Korean and Japanese peoples and the progressive people of the world are closely following the steps of the Japanese authorities toward Kim Dong Hui.

If the Japanese government commits a crime of handing over Kim Dong Hui to the Pak Jung Hi clique in disregard of the just demand of the Korean and Japanese peoples and fair world opinion, it will meet the strong denunciation and curse of the people as an enemy of justice and humanitarianism.

Greetings to Mexican Youth

The Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea sent on February 22 a letter to the Mexican Young Communist League, greeting its second congress.

The letter evinced the belief that the friendship and solidarity between the youth leagues of the two countries would further develop in the common struggle against U.S. imperialism.

UNCURK Meeting

Vicious Mockery of World Public Opinion

A "plenary meeting of the UNCURK" took place in Tokyo between February 19 and 24. It was officially announced after the "meeting" that at it they had examined the events which had occurred in South Korea since August 1966 and they discussed the "UNCURK's programme of work for 1967."

According to what the news agencies in South Korea released as "unofficial news," the main items on the agenda of the "meeting" were the question of the "operation of the UNCURK organization" and the examination of the "incident of Guard Boat No. 56" of the U.S. side which was sunk while carrying on a provocative act against North Korea in its coastal waters after it had intruded into them.

As is known, the "UNCURK" is an organization which the United States illegally formed in 1950, envisaging the occupation of the whole Korea after it had unleashed the Korean war. Its mission was to settle problems arising after the whole of Korea came under American control. But the U.S. dream of occupying the whole of Korea through the Korean war was shattered, and the "UNCURK," which had been dispatched to Korea in the wake of the U.S. troops to fulfil the mission, had nothing to do. The "UNCURK," therefore, should have been dissolved. Nevertheless, the United States has converted the "UNCURK" into an organization which exists only to obstruct the reunification of Korea and cover up in the name of the United Nations the U.S. military occupation of South Korea and its preparations for and provocation of another war in Korea.

What the "UNCURK" has actually done over the past 16 years has brought to full light its sordid nature before the whole world.

World public opinion cannot tolerate any longer the doings of the "UNCURK"—the brazen-faced reversion of black and white and the bigotry of repeating the reversion indefinitely and the malignant pretence of ignorance of the iron-clad facts and undeniable changes in the general situation.

The course of the U.N. debate on the Korean question in recent years undeniably reflects such a state of affairs. This has inevitably caused a crack in the "UNCURK," its disharmony and its deep-going weathering.

Dismayed at this, the United States is making desperate efforts to regroup the vacillating and disintegrating "ranks" of that organization.

The United States considers the reinforcement of the "UNCURK" an urgent problem now as never before, as it is bent on stepping up the preparations for another war in Korea in step with its repeated escalation of the aggressive war in Vietnam.

Reflective of this requirement of the United States is that the recent "Tokyo plenary meeting" discussed as the basic item the question of the "operation of the organization."

As for "the incident of Guard Boat No. 56," another important item on the agenda of the "Tokyo meeting," it is an irrefutable proof showing the whole world a close-up of how far the United States has gone in its intensified moves for the unleashing of another war in Korea with Johnson's visit to South Korea as a turning-point.

Following its usual practice, this time, too, Washington tried to have the "UNCURK" hide its crime which can in no way be concealed by the trite method of turning black into white.

Realities are cold. No matter what tactics they may resort to, the United States and its valets on the "UNCURK" cannot erase the fact that the wreckage of the Guard Boat of the U.S. side lies at the bottom of the territorial waters of North Korea.

The United States may talk the "UNCURK" into drawing up another "annual report" and "supervising" another "election" in South Korea by paying them the bonus of Geisha spree in Tokyo in addition to their fixed sum of reward paid out of the secret service funds of the State Department and the Central Intelligence Agency.

It is not worth mentioning here again what the "annual report" and the "election" drawn up and "supervised" by the "UNCURK" will be like.

It is so transparent to everyone that it would be impolite to public opinion for us to dwell on them again.

Whatever extravagant farce it may press the "UNCURK" to stage, the United States can never exert an influence on the realities of Korea and the international situation today.

Another thing that stands out conspicuously is that the United States continues to misuse the U.N. purposes by usurping the signboard of the United Nations and make a vicious mockery of world public opinion.

The awakened fair public opinion of the world will give due answers to it.

The U.S. moves designed to provoke another war in Korea, which pose a grave menace to peace in Asia and the world, must be smashed, the U.S. forces must quit South Korea and Korea must be reunified.

The United Nations should stop serving as a tool executing the U.S. policy of aggression.

Washington can by no means reject the daily growing demand of fair public opinion in Asia, Africa and the rest of the world.

The "UNCURK" should discuss the question of its dissolution rather than the question of its operation.

Anyone will furnish an actual proof that he knows how to face the realities squarely and act discreetly if he immediately withdraws from this vulgar organization.

Ri Hyon Ik

Just Demand

As is known, the Japanese authorities had sentenced former "ROK army" soldier Kim Dong Hui, who fled to Japan for refuge, to one-year penal servitude on the charge of being a "stowaway." And now, at the expiration of his prison term, they are going to hand him over to the Pak Jung Hi clique against his wishes, reports say.

In this connection, a movement is being unfolded not only in Korea but in Japan to accuse the Sato government of its inhumane action and save Kim Dong Hui. In Japan this movement comprises Korean residents as well as Japanese political parties and public organizations.

As was already reported in January 27, 1966 issue of this paper, young Kim Dong Hui crossed over to Japan on July 3, 1965, despite the order of the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique to go to the battlefield of South Vietnam where a miserable death awaited him, and asked the Japanese authorities to send him to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The Japanese authorities should have taken good care of him and complied with his request to go to the D.P.R.K. in accordance with international practice and the basic spirit of the world declaration on human rights. However, they took the above-mentioned unwarranted step against Kim Dong Hui and are now going to send him back to South Korea against his wishes.

This cannot be construed otherwise than an attempt to let the Pak Jung Hi clique kill him.

This is, needless to say, part of their sinister design to give active aid to the U.S. imperialists in their scheme, and to the Pak Jung Hi clique in their criminal action, to make Asians fight Asians through the involvement of more South Korean youths in the aggressive war in Vietnam and to achieve their aggressive aim in South Korea by currying favour with the Americans and their South Korean puppets.

We in North Korea strongly demand that the Japanese authorities release Kim Dong Hui at once and take immediate steps to send him to the D.P.R.K. according to his desire.

Socialist Emulation

(Continued from Page 1)

per cent in fruit as against last year.

Last year, they overfulfilled the state plans by 16 per cent in grain production, 25 per cent in meat and 66 per cent in fruit, according to the report made by the chairman of the Executive Committee of the UAWP at the meeting.

They are speeding up farming preparations with the determination to fortify the revolutionary base of the country all the more and meet the great event of the country's reunification with full preparedness by bringing about a new upswing in agricultural production this year, keeping pace with the struggle of the working class which is bringing about a fresh revolutionary upsurge in response to the call of the Party and Government.

They pledged themselves to uphold the honour of the Korean peasantry educated by the Party and do their bit in expediting economic construction and defence building by effecting a fresh, revolutionary upswing, closely rallying around the Party Central Committee headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung, holding a rifle in one hand and hammer or sickle in the other and maintaining an unslackening and alert attitude.

Kuwaiti National Day

February 25 this year is the sixth anniversary of the independence of the Kuwaiti people.

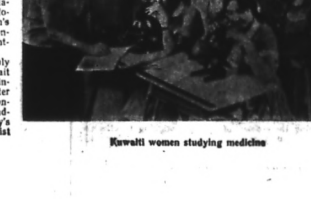
The Independence of Kuwait won through a long-drawn struggle against the British imperialists represented an important stage in the struggle of the Kuwaiti people for building a new, independent life.

Since their independence the Kuwaiti people have registered remarkable successes in their endeavours to achieve the country's economic independence.

The Kuwaiti government which pursues a peaceful foreign policy is expressing solidarity with the peoples in Asia and Africa in their anti-imperialist, national-liberation struggle and waging a resolute fight against the Israeli Zionists who are plotting to invade the Arab nations at U.S. instigation.

It has already severed diplomatic relations with the West-German revenge-seekers who challenged the Arab peoples in league with Israel, and cut off all relations with the Portuguese colonialist regime and the Smith's white racialist regime, demonstrating its support to the fighting African people.

We in North Korea warmly congratulate the people of Kuwait on their national day and sincerely wish them still greater victory in their struggle for consolidating their national independence and achieving their country's prosperity, against imperialist plunder.



Kuwaiti women studying medicine

Any Chance Of Success For Johnson?

On February 23, the U.S. aggressors mounted an artillery attack on the Democratic Republic of Vietnam across the Demilitarized Zone from their position in South Vietnam.

The U.S. Army Command published an official communique admitting this fact and giving wide publicity to it.

The American imperialists have started aggression from the ground against North Vietnam in addition to the acts of aggression they have carried on in the air and on the sea.

With this, a new phase has undoubtedly been brought in the escalation of the Vietnam war.

And Washington seems to deem it necessary to publicize this fact as impressively as possible.

The Johnson outfit are trying to subdue the Vietnamese people by showing their "tough" attitude that they do not hesitate to conduct even ground operations in their aggression against North Vietnam.

They intend to have the world's people approve their conquest of Vietnam through the expression of their heinous intention that they will make no scruples of unleashing another large-scale war going beyond the bounds of Vietnam.

This represents a wild challenge not only to the Vietnamese people but to the socialist camp and an unpardonable provocation to the world's peace-loving people.

Such haughty behaviour of the Johnson clique has left no ambiguity about this point in the minds of all.

It is the American imperialists who fail to look straight into the obtaining situation.

It is, however, too much to expect from the American imperialists any correct assessment of the situation and any timely, discreet actions based on this assessment.

The world cannot be an adviser to U.S. imperialism, which is the enemy of peace and the chieftain of aggression.

The world should deal a fatal blow to the aggressor, the disturber of peace, with united force and bind him hand and foot.

The U.S. escalation of the aggressive war has been attended by the escalation of the Vietnamese people's fighting capacity and made inevitable the phased expansion of the support of the world's people for the fighting Vietnamese people.

No one can stop the expansion of the political, economic and military assistance to the Vietnamese people in their anti-U.S. struggle and the stepped-up united advance of the world's anti-imperialist forces moving towards the intensification of the anti-U.S. struggle everywhere in the world.

Does Johnson have any good chance of success in his ground war imposed upon the Democratic Republic of Vietnam? No, he has not. The aggressors will suffer a crushing blow.

The imposition of a ground war will serve as an occasion for developing the Vietnam war into a bigger war involving more nations and more men and as an occasion for expediting the final downfall of U.S. imperialism.

Choi Si Hwan

Advancing Uganda

The people of Uganda today are making vigorous efforts to consolidate national independence and achieve the prosperity of their country under the banner of anti-imperialism and anti-colonialism.

Since they won national independence through a protracted, arduous struggle against British colonial rule, the Ugandan people have taken important measures for the consolidation of the country's independence such as the Africanization of the state organs, Ugandanization of public work and the founding of a national army.

The new constitution adopted in April 1966 made great contributions to the strengthening of national unity and the acceleration of the country's co-ordinated development.

In the sphere of the economy the Government of Uganda is energetically encouraging the development of the national economy, while placing restrictions on the activities of the foreign monopolies.

A series of steps for the development of agriculture including the diversification of the rural economy, elimination of the control by foreign capitalists over wholesale and foreign trade, the issuance of new national currency and the establishment of a national bank, the parting of heritages of national culture and other measures were of great import in the development of the country's economy and culture.

Encouraged by all these steps taken by the government, the Ugandan people today are making more energetic efforts to use fertile land and abundant resources for the prosperity of the country.

They carried out the First Five-Year Economic Plan successfully and launched into fulfilment of the Second Five-Year Development Plan (July 1966-June 1971) in July 1966.

They are now fighting for the complete liberation and unity of Africa on the anti-imperialist and anti-colonialist front.

But the U.S.-led imperialists are not pleased to see the achievements made by the Ugandan people and frequently resort to armed provocations and plots to subvert the Ugandan Government in an attempt to impede the independent development of Uganda.

The peoples of Korea and Uganda are bound by the common historical position in which they were under the colonial yoke of imperialism in the past and by the common struggle against imperialism at the present time, and aspire after the development of friendship and co-operation between them.

These accord not only with the interests of both peoples but with the interests of the common cause of the peoples in Asia and Africa.

We wish the Ugandan people greater successes in their struggle for the consolidation of national independence and for the prosperity and progress of their country.

Kim Rae Hong

LUBKE IN SEOUL

On U.S. Errand

West German President Lubke is reportedly to visit Seoul for five days from March 2 and discuss with the Pak Jung Hi clique the "problem of reunification in the two countries," the "question of West Germany's economic co-operation with the Republic of Korea" and the "programme of cultural exchange" and conclude a "treaty on residence and trade transactions."

His forthcoming visit is labelled as a "return visit." This shows they have in mind Pak Jung Hi's visit to Bonn at the end of 1964. Pak Jung Hi is the only president of the Seoul puppet regime who has ever paid a visit to this Western European country, and Lubke, irrespective as to whether he has real power or not, is the first West European head of state to visit Seoul.

This makes it clear that Seoul and Bonn have exceptionally "friendly relations."

Both Seoul and Bonn don't always give their peoples the same explanations of their "intimate relations," which shows that each side has its own motives and calculations.

But it is clear that the chief mediator between the two parties is the United States and that both Seoul and Bonn regard their transactions as the execution of Washington's orders. Lubke's proposed trip to Seoul, too, was arranged, in fact, by the U.S. State Department.

The Seoul regime is, as the American officials say, a "government on paper" which can maintain its existence only with the military and economic backing of Washington.

Both the entry into and departure from South Korea are under the strict control of the United States. Accordingly, neither can Pak Jung Hi leave South Korea on foreign tours nor can any foreigners come into South Korea without the consent of the U.S.

In recent years Washington has opened South Korea's door to some people—first to the Japanese militarists and then to the West German revanchists.

To get out of the inextricable quagmire into which they are plunging themselves deeper and deeper in their aggressive war in Vietnam the U.S. imperialists are in a great hurry to turn South Korea into a "second front of the Vietnam war" and a beachhead for their aggression in Asia by intensifying their policy of converting South Korea into their colony and military base.

The sabering into South Korea of Japan and West Germany is to help the Americans themselves satisfy this urgent need.

The U.S.-instigated inroad into South Korea of the Japanese militarists and the West German revenge-seekers is an example demonstrative of the revival in a new form of the "Berlin-Tokyo" axis of Hitlerite Germany and Tojo's Japan.

It is already recognized publicly that the West German revanchists and the Japanese militarists revived by the U.S. imperialists are now the leading allies and the most active shock forces in the U.S. designs for aggression and war throughout the world.

In South Korea today is found the typical illustration of how the three parties with U.S. imperialism at the apex are taking aggressive actions, supporting and colluding with each other.

Joining hands with the United States in the execution of its policy of aggression, the Japanese militarists see in this a golden opportunity to realize their old dream of the "Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere." For that matter, it is obvious, too, that the Bonn revanchists are seeking more than the reward for their service to Washington by joining forces with the U.S. imperialists not merely in Europe but in Asia and South Korea as well.

Bonn and Seoul have another special reason for establishing "friendly relations" between them at U.S. instigation. It is their "common position" regarding the "question of territorial reunification."

Very suggestive of this is the speech delivered by former West German Chancellor Erhard when Pak Jung Hi visited Bonn in 1964.

He said in Pak Jung Hi's presence: "Germany (West Germany) and the Republic of Korea are the embankments blocking the muddy stream of communism in Europe and Asia." And he preached to Pak Jung Hi to "advance in the form of victory from the form of checking in the confrontation with the communist forces." Needless to say, Pak Jung Hi expressed his hearty approval for this.

As seen above, it is plain to everybody that what Bonn and Seoul call territorial reunification means the "reunification by prevailing over communism" and that it is directly connected with the schemes to unleash new aggressive wars in Korea and Germany, and, in this respect, it accords with the U.S. policy of world domination.

Whether they describe the Bonn-Seoul "friendly relations" as economic or political ones, they are, in the final analysis, to render service to the U.S. in furthering its policy of war.

Kim Sun

With U.S. at the apex Cartoon by Son Chang Hak

BIKINI TRAGEDY

Must Not Be Repeated

On March 1, 1954, the U.S. imperialists carried out a frantic H-bomb test on Bikini causing calamities to peaceful fishermen of Japan and thousands of the aborigines on the Marshall Islands.

This tragedy touched off a burning indignation of the Japanese people and peoples in other parts of the world.

The Japanese people, the first victims of the U.S. A-bombs dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki in August 1945, designated this day as the "Bikini Day," and have been annually holding the Japan Congress against Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs to wage a nation-wide struggle for the prohibition of the bombs.

With the Bikini tragedy as a momentum the Japanese people have already organized twelve world conferences against atomic and hydrogen bombs under the auspices of the Japan Council against Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs and with the positive support of the peoples the world over. They have been powerfully waging a struggle against the nuclear blackmail of the U.S. imperialists.

The tragedies of Hiroshima, Nagasaki and Bikini must not be repeated.

This is a unanimous desire and a strong demand of the Japanese people.

The Sato clique, however, keen on shelter under the "nuclear umbrella" of the U.S. imperialists in betrayal of the Japanese people and reduced the whole of Japan to a U.S. nuclear base. Moreover, they are more extensively participating in the U.S. war of aggression in Vietnam.

In the meantime they are accelerating the remilitarization of Japan and the nuclear arming of the revived "Imperial Army."

By these schemes the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese militarists gravely menace the security of the Japanese people and endanger peace in Asia and the rest of the world.

On the occasion of the "Bikini Day," the Korean people, together with the broad peace-loving forces of the world, express firm militant solidarity with the Japanese people who are fighting against the U.S. nuclear blackmail and the conversion of their country into a nuclear base, and for independence, democracy, peace and neutrality.

Jo Son Wan

ON "THESES ON THE SOCIALIST AGRARIAN QUESTION IN OUR COUNTRY"

The Bon-gung Chemical Combine turning out agricultural chemicals

We are observing the significant third anniversary of the publication of Comrade Kim Il Sung's "Theses on the Socialist Agrarian Question in Our Country."

The agrarian question holds a very important place in Marxism-Leninism.

The working class cannot succeed in building socialism and communism unless it maintains and develops its alliance with the peasantry, one of the major forces in the revolution, and ensures that agriculture, one of the two major branches of the national economy, advances in step with industry.

The founders of Marxism-Leninism put forth as a basic strategic problem in the revolution the theory on carrying out land revolution in the stage of the democratic revolution and on effecting agricultural co-operation in the stage of the socialist revolution. This theory has long been put into practice in many countries and its correctness substantiated.

They also set forth the principled lines of completing socialist transformation in the countryside after the accomplishment of co-operativization and of eliminating the distinctions between town and country.

But the problem of how to solve the peasant and agrarian question after the socialist co-operativization of agriculture and what ways and means should be adopted for its solution remained a matter to be tackled by each country in the course of concrete practice.

The "Theses" is a programmatic document which outlined the ways and means of successfully solving the socialist agrarian question in the period following the co-operative transformation of agriculture and of accomplishing the cause of building socialism and communism in our country.

Our countryside is now making vigorous headway along the highroad indicated by Comrade Kim Il Sung in his "Theses."

We print below an article to meet the demand of our readers abroad who have expressed their desire to have us give an account of the basic ideas of the "Theses."

The author of this article is Prof. JON YONG SIK.

In the introduction, the "Theses" deals with the important place the peasant and agrarian question holds in revolution and construction and expounds the fact that this question can be finally solved only when the distinctions between town and country and the class distinction between the working class and the peasantry are obliterated.

With the triumph of the socialist transformation of private peasant economy, a historic turn takes place in the solution of the peasant and agrarian question.

The "Theses" is divided into four parts. The first part is entitled "The Basic Principles of the Solution of the Agrarian Question under Socialism," the second part "Basic Tasks in the Construction of a Socialist Countryside," the third part "The Role and Tasks of the County in the Construction of a Socialist Countryside" and the fourth part "Immediate Measures for Strengthening the Economic Basis of the Co-operative Farms and Improving the Livelihood of the Peasants."

Basic Principles of Solution of Agrarian Question under Socialism

The first part "The Basic Principles of the Solution of the Agrarian Question under Socialism" is sub-divided into three sections.

Technical, Cultural and Ideological Revolutions

What is stressed in the first section is that the technical, cultural and ideological revolutions should be carried out to the hilt. This is a problem raised inevitably for eliminating the backwardness of the countryside left over by the old society.

The "Theses" makes a profound analysis of the correlations of technical, cultural and ideological revolutions.

Of these three revolutions, priority must be given to the ideological revolution, because class struggle continues for a long time even after the completion of co-operativization, because rapid development of technique and culture cannot be expected unless priority is given to the ideological revolution. It is impermissible, however, to neglect the technical and cultural revolutions. Only by carrying out technical and cultural revolutions is it possible to develop agricultural production, raise the material and cultural living standards of the peasants and relieve them of toil. The reinforcement of the material and technical basis of agriculture and the elevation of the peasants' cultural level are also important factors in remoulding the ideology of the peasants.

Working-Class Assistance

What is stressed next is to strengthen in every way working-class leadership of the peasantry, assistance by industry to agriculture and support by the towns for the countryside.

Most important in this respect is that the Party and the State of the working class should assume responsibility in taking charge of the socialist countryside. The peasantry can take the socialist path and then go over to communism only under the leadership and with the assistance of the working class.

The "Theses" provides that once the foundation of socialist industry has been laid, it should be the line for industry to come to the aid of agriculture so that agriculture can receive more powerful support. It is a consistent idea of the "Theses" that the state of the working class should assume the responsibility of leading and assisting the countryside.

Industrial Method, Two Types of Ownership

What is pointed out thirdly is to steadily bring the leadership and management of the rural economy closer to the advanced level of management of industry, strengthening the relationship between ownership by the whole people and co-operative ownership and constantly bring the latter closer to the former.

Management of the rural economy by the industrial method means to strengthen technical guidance in production and plan and systematize all management work.

It is important to understand clearly that the system of co-operative economy, which is dominant in agriculture, conforms to the nature and level of the productive forces under socialism and the level of development of the peasants' consciousness. It is wrong and even harmful to hurriedly convert co-operative ownership into ownership by the whole people despite the vitality it still displays.

It does not follow from this, however, that co-operative ownership is unchangable. It should be developed and perfected. For this, the question of the relationship between ownership by the whole people and co-operative ownership must be solved correctly. It is also wrong to weaken the leading role of ownership by the whole people over co-operative ownership and separate one from the other.

It is necessary to organically link the two types of ownership in such a way as to strengthen the direct ties between industry and agriculture in production and constantly enhance the leading role of state ownership. To this end, as industry develops, state enterprises directly serving the rural economy must be steadily expanded so that the modern material and technical means owned by the whole people can gradually account for overwhelming proportions of agricultural production.

Basic Tasks in Rural Construction

In its second part "Basic Tasks in the Construction of a Socialist Countryside," the "Theses" gives a detailed account of how to carry out the above-mentioned tasks.

Irrigation, Mechanization, Electrification and Chemicalization

The "Theses" mentions irrigation, mechanization, electrification and chemicalization as the contents of the technical revolution in the countryside.

Generally, agriculture depends largely on natural conditions. The construction of irrigation facilities, therefore, constitutes a basic guarantee for ensuring stable harvests and a steady growth in agricultural production.

In consideration of the actual conditions of our agriculture, the Workers' Party of Korea has directed tremendous efforts to irrigation. As a result, significant achievements have already been made in this sphere. Our agriculture has been turned into a stable pursuit to the extent that it is not greatly affected by the changes of natural conditions and knows no crop failures.

Much progress has been made in mechanization, electrification and chemicalization set out in the "Theses," too.

At present the number of tractors per 100 *jongbo* (one *jongbo* is about one hectare) of arable land stands at 1.3 and electricity reaches more than 96 per cent of the farm villages. Accelerated chemicalization ensures high yields and conditions have been created for relieving the peasantry of their arduous labour.

A vigorous struggle is now on to place agriculture on a higher scientific and technological plane.

Agro-scientists making a study of crop cultivation to help co-op farms

Elevation of Cultural and Technical Levels

The main task of the cultural revolution in the countryside is to elevate the level of general and technical knowledge of the peasantry. To this end, primary education was made compulsory in our country in 1956 and secondary education in 1958. A nine-year compulsory technical education will be introduced this year. Technical schools have mushroomed all over the countryside. Our targets are more than five agronomists assigned to each co-operative farm and two agronomists or agro-technicians to each work-team within the next few years. Each farm village has its own clinic or polyclinic rendering free medical service to the farming population. Efforts are being made gradually to lessen the gaps between town and country in all aspects of cultural life—education, public health, housing conditions, and cultural and public welfare facilities.

System of State Leadership

The "Theses" defines it as the central task to do everything in our power to give cultural, technical and financial assistance to the countryside while constantly strengthening political leadership in the countryside and sets out the tasks to be fulfilled in management and ownership. In this section, the "Theses" exhausts with a theoretical depth the system of state leadership in the agricultural co-operative economy instituted by our Party.

Each of our counties has its own co-operative farm management committee. The county co-operative farm management committee is an expert organ of state leadership in agriculture which leads the co-operative farms in a given county by the industrial method of management. With the state enterprises in the service in production at co-operative farms under its direct control and staffed with a definite number of technical personnel, the management committee gives direct guidance to the production at co-operative farms. This committee strengthens the direct relation in production between industry and agriculture and closely links the two types of ownership (state ownership and co-operative ownership). It also enables us to enhance state ownership's leading role over co-operative ownership and to bring rapidly co-operative ownership closer to the level of state ownership.

Regional Base

The "Theses" defines what regional base should be set up to settle the above-mentioned problems.

The county in our country is the lowest unit of administrative leadership, and, at the same time, is a comprehensive unit for economic and cultural development in the rural areas and a base linking the countryside with the towns.

The county is the ideal regional base because of the role of local industry in it, because of its role as the centre of supply to the countryside, as the base for cultural revolution in the countryside, and because of the leadership of the rural work by the county Party committee.

Immediate Measures

Abolition of Agricultural Tax-in-Kind

In the last part, the "Theses" points out some immediate measures for consolidating the economic basis of co-operative farms and improving the peasants' livelihood. In this connection, the abolition of agricultural tax-in-kind takes an important place. According to the provision of the "Theses," agricultural tax-in-kind was completely abolished in our country in 1966. As a result, our countryside has turned into a tax-free one.

Rural Construction at State Expense

In this part, the "Theses" also provides for the carrying out of all capital construction in the countryside at state expense. According to the "Theses," the State is now financing housing construction, the construction of irrigation projects, river-dyke projects, pumping stations, threshing grounds, animal sheds, warehouses and rural power stations and the laying of power lines, etc. All these measures come from the Party's thoroughgoing position to take the entire responsibility for the life of the peasants.

With all these measures taken one after the other, the foundations of our agriculture are being consolidated rapidly and the material and cultural standards of living of the peasantry improved from day to day.

* * *

The impressive realities of our countryside developing rapidly into a civilized one demonstrate the great vitality of the "Theses," and its spirit will bear brilliant fruits in the course of the socialist and communist construction in our country.

Pungnyon tractors (75 H.P.) each equipped with a blade for breaking earth being assembled at the Giyang Tractor Plant

Farmers of the Zanjin Co-op Farm, Gangse County, are engaged in the investigation of the irrigation conditions

SOUTH KOREA-SOUTH AFRICA TRADE TO BE EXPANDED

According to a UPI dispatch on February 21, trade between South Korea and South Africa has recently shown a remarkable increase.

The dispatch quoted the words of a bank in London as saying that South Africa exported goods worth $87,000 dollars to South Korea in the first six months last year. This was 4.5 times increase over the same period of the previous year. Commodity transactions between South Korea and South Africa are to increase, the dispatch added. In defiance of the unanimous condemnation by the Asian and African peoples, the Pak Jung Hi clique continue to deepen their relations with the racialists in South Africa, the Smith clique, the Israeli reactionaries and other U.S. puppets.

IN S.VIETNAM

YANKEES KILL THEIR PUPPET SOLDIERS

According to a report from South Vietnam, the Yankees killed 70 South Korean and 40 South Vietnamese puppet troops by strafing and bombing the puppet army units from Seoul and Saigon which were exchanging fire with each other.

This incident happened in Tuan Duong village, Tanh Binh county, Quang Nam Province of South Vietnam on January 19.

That day, a South Korean army unit which arrived at Tuan Duong village to replace a South Vietnamese unit was reported to have committed all sorts of atrocities there while the latter was away for an "assault operation." When the Saigon puppet soldiers came back to the village, a head-on conflict broke out between the two puppet units. Shooting lasted for more than an hour.

Upon learning the news that a fierce firing was going on between the two puppet forces, U.S. army authorities, on the plea of stopping it, sent their planes to strafe and bomb them, taking a heavy toll of lives, the report added.

Earlier, a similar incident occurred. When a whole South Korean artillery platoon got injured and fell down in the Bauko area, Tay Ninh Province, a Yankee commander called in planes to bomb them to death, as he thought it was troublesome to handle the wounded.

"I Have Found Myself In Another World"

An Interview with Former "R.O.K." Army Soldier

Our staff reporter Ri Jip on February 20 interviewed Jo Tae Jin, sergeant of the firearms squad, first platoon, 10th company, third battalion, 70th regiment, 25th division of the South Korean puppet army, who crossed over to North Korea some time ago.

FIRST IMPRESSIONS

Asked about his impressions of North Korea, he said: "Short as my days here are, I have seen quite a lot and feel like living in another world.

"What struck me most when I got off at the Pyongyang Railway Station was that neither beggars nor the unemployed were to be seen in the streets. A mention of the Seoul Railway Station in South Korea reminds me of so many beggars and unemployed people. Here in the North I felt keenly a sense of relief that I have been freed from the land of darkness. Goods on sale at shops here are all carrying Korean trade-marks. Another difference I've found is that there are no foreign troops here and that no signboards in foreign languages are to be seen in downtown. What I have seen for myself has given the lie to the propaganda of the South Korean authorities against North Korea. It seemed I, a native of Korea, had just entered my own country for the first time in my life.

"I shall never forget the first impressions I got at a People's Army sentry post I called at when I succeeded in coming over to the North. Officers and men of the People's Army are, I found, like real brothers. The relations between the superior and the inferior in the 'ROK' army are quite different. In a word, the 'ROK' army soldiers are personal servicemen of the officers. It is the military discipline there to club the soldiers for the slightest offense. What angered me most was that the GI's insult and maltreat the 'ROK' armymen.

"This is what I witnessed while in the 'ROK' army: Once a Yankee soldier resting at the roadside halted a passing 'ROK' second lieutenant, pulled a piece of American cigarette out of a case and threw it to him, saying: 'Hullo, officer Kim, this is America's aid, you know.' Subject to a sudden insult, the 'ROK' officer turned pale but he had to swallow it as he knew what he would have to pay in case he resisted."

DIRECT MOTIVE

Touching upon the dispatch of troops to Vietnam, he said: "The rulers in South Korea have babyhooed: 'When you go to Vietnam, you will receive the treatment due to foreigners. You can earn money, too. You will be safe because you will be assigned to work in the rear.'

"At first, some of the soldiers were fooled by them. But every one has now come to see that all this is a sheer fraud. It is a common knowledge that the 'ROK' army' troops now in Vietnam are treated worse than the South Vietnamese army, that they are forced to bear the brunt of death-defying battles in South Vietnam where there is no distinction between front and rear and that they have suffered heavy casualties. The 'ROK' army soldiers, therefore, are convicted that the dispatch to Vietnam means hurling themselves into the jaws of death and are coming out against it.

"In view of these developments, the South Korean authorities have given up their futile propaganda, but are using another tactics to summon men suddenly and send them away by force. Always uneasy, soldiers are watching for a chance to desert the service. In fact, the number of deserters has increased sharply since the troop dispatch started. I myself came to feel more keenly the danger of being taken to Vietnam when I was getting sick of the shameful life in the 'ROK' army which was making preparations for a new war by building positions and holding military exercises. That was why I deserted risking my life and came over to North Korea."

HOPE AND AMBITION

Asked about his hope and ambition Jo Tae Jin replied:

"While in the 'ROK' army I listened to Radio Pyongyang several times. Still I remember the story about a certain ex-'ROK' armyman who learned to read and write for the first time, received a systematic education, finished a college course and became an engineer after he had crossed over to North Korea. Here in North Korea I have met many of such persons. Starting a new life here, I am full of excitement. I'll study hard and do my utmost to expel the Yankees who are lording it over South Korea and to advance the day of the country's reunification."

A meeting was held at the Moranbong Theatre, Pyongyang on February 24 in welcome of the former "ROK" army soldier who had crossed over to North Korea

HEATED "ELECTION OFFENSIVE"

A violent wave of suppression is sweeping South Korea as the "Presidential and National Assembly elections" are in the offing.

Pak Jung Hi and his clique, while resorting to both threat and bribery by wielding the government authority, are ruthlessly trampling upon the elementary rights of the people by depriving them of the freedom of speech and assembly.

There are frequent cases where the puppet police and terrorist groups, on the instructions of the Pak Jung Hi clique, hamper the lecture meetings of the opposition parties and arrest the people who are to run candidate for the forthcoming elections.

NOISY WAR RACKETS

The U.S. imperialists are further kicking up a new war racket in South Korea.

On February 14, a naval bombardment exercise was staged jointly by fleets of the U.S. and South Korean puppet navy on the waters off the Go'je Island in the South Sea.

Meanwhile, around the same time the U.S. aggressor forces and South Korean puppet troops held what they called a "ROK-U.S. joint shooting match" in Ryonchon near the Military Demarcation Line, in the course of which ten local population were killed and injured.

YANKEE ATROCITIES SHARPLY INCREASE

The Yankees' atrocities have become more frequent in South Korea since the recent enforcement of the "ROK-U.S. Status of Forces Agreement" which provides a legal guarantee for the outrages of the U.S. occupation troops against the inhabitants of South Korea.

More than 20 cases of atrocities were reported by the South Korean press to have been committed by GI's in the first ten days of the effectuation of the agreement.

"I'll vote ... when the elections are over"

A U.S. made "gun barrel"

The "ROK-U.S. Status of Forces Agreement" has come into force

Cartoon by Ko Im Hong

S. Korea On the Eve Of New School Year

Recently a group of children held a demonstration in the city of Taegu, South Korea, demanding an opportunity of learning be given to them according to South Korean daily Maeil Shinmun.

SPURIOUS "COMPULSORY EDUCATION"

They paraded through the streets, wearing head-bands and carrying placards with the inscription: "We are eager to study. We ask for your help." They chanted the slogan: "Give us textbooks and classrooms!"

It was reported that with the new academic year just around the corner these boys and girls came to the fore on behalf of the poor children in Hapchon County, South Gyongsang Province.

They staged the demonstration as the South Korean authorities had turned down their repeated demands for the opening of a school for them.

Press reports say the number of children out of school exceeds two million in South Korea where elementary education is allegedly made compulsory. It is said that this is due to the lack of educational facilities.

The classroom shortage in primary schools in South Korea stands at 17, 276 even according to the data released by the Ministry of Education of the Seoul "regime." In this figure are not included tent classrooms, make-shift classrooms and classrooms requiring immediate repair.

"MONEY-MAKING SEASON"

In South Korea many children and youths have to give up school education half way, unable to pay a huge amount of "impositions" including tuition fee and entrance fee levied by the Pak Jong Hi clique.

In North Gyongsang Province, only 60 per cent of the children who are to leave primary school this spring wish to go on to schools of higher grade, said South Korean daily Ryongnam Ilbo.

News reports from South Korea say that the same phenomenon can also be observed in other Provinces.

According to news from Seoul, the South Korean Ministry of Education has raised the tuition fee at middle and high schools by 15-20 per cent and the entrance fee and tuition fee at colleges by 23 per cent for the new academic year.

Thus, the "impositions" upon the freshmen at colleges are now set at 34,600 won per student of the literary department, a sum equivalent to six-months' wages of a highly-paid worker, and at 29,000 won per student of the engineering department.

Increase of "impositions" has become a periodic phenomenon that occurs in South Korea every year.

Last year middle and high schools and colleges and universities raised entrance fees by 50 per cent and tuition fees by 20-30 per cent, thus collecting 20,800 million won from students. This is equal to one-third of the total amount of money in circulation in South Korea.

This is why South Korean publications mockingly write that the season for opening the new academic year in South Korea is a "money-making season."

Kim Gun Hyong

What Does Japan's Asian-Pacific Diplomacy Seek?

The Sato government of Japan announced that this year Japan would lay stress on "Asian-Pacific diplomacy" and take a series of positive measures for "economic co-operation" and "promotion of solidarity" with the countries in the Asian and Pacific regions.

MIKI LINE

Japanese press reported that this line has been elaborated by Japanese Foreign Minister Miki who has put forward an idea that envisages Japan's "leading role" in assisting Southeast Asian nations in co-operation with the United States, Canada, Australia and New Zealand.

In order to put the "Miki idea" into practice, the Japanese Foreign Ministry authorities, while making active contacts with the governments of the United States, Australia and New Zealand, have already set up in the Foreign Ministry what they call the "Special Committee for the Asian-Pacific Problems."

Meanwhile, Japanese Prime Minister Sato himself is planning to make many trips abroad this year in order to "expedite the materialization of economic co-operation and acquaint himself with what the Southeast Asian nations are thinking about peace and what course these nations are going to take in the future."

FOR THE REALIZATION OF JOHNSON'S IDEA

Japan's "Asian-Pacific diplomacy" represents one of the measures for the realization of Johnson's "Pacific age" idea aimed at bringing the nations in these regions under U.S. control politically, economically and militarily.

The U.S. imperialists have put up Japanese militarism as the main field-agent in the realization of the "Pacific age" idea, in view of the gradually mounting anti-American sentiments among the Asians and Japan's experience in Asian aggression.

Japanese press is writing up that the U.S. government considers "the Pacific age" being aspired after by U.S. President Johnson can be materialised only when Japan works actively.

First and foremost in Johnson's idea of "Pacific age" is the establishment of a comprehensive system of "anti-communist alliance" covering the whole Asian and Pacific regions.

This "great alliance," the United States considers, must take shape as a military alliance comprising more of the Asian-Pacific nations under the slogan of "collective security." One of America's basic aims is to lead Japan gradually to play the nuclear role in the alliance. The Sato government of Japan is actively responding to this.

What they seek to achieve through the "joint bodies" and "communities for regional co-operation" on which Japan concentrates her efforts in her diplomatic activities is, in the final analysis, to prepare the ground for the formation of an "enlarged military alliance" with Japan as the core.

It is not accidental that Washington frequently says Japan will "attain a high position in the military balance of the world" and "has the capability of becoming a powerful military nation in Asia that will have a big say."

Washington's aim is, as an American expert in the Far Eastern affairs said, "to bring into being in the Pacific an allied armed force with Japan playing the part of front-line commander under the direction of the U.S. army."

THE AIM OF "ECONOMIC DIPLOMACY"

U.S. press wrote that this year Japan, more buoyant and confident than in any other preceding year, will strive for a dominating position in Asia and that foreign trade, aid and diplomacy constitute the cornerstones of the new Japanese Empire.

The Japanese militarists are seeking to form a "Pacific economic co-operation organization" in conspiracy with pro-American nations and thereby bring Asian nations under their influence with the help of the spurious aid and "economic development" and build their foothold of plunder and aggression in those nations.

Proceeding from such a sinister design, the Sato government of Japan sponsored the "ministerial conference for the development of Southeast Asia," invested 200 million dollars in the "Asian Development Bank" and is working out plans for numerous organizations and "meetings."

The Sato government's blue book on diplomacy declares that these undertakings are for Japan to "build in Asia a sphere of influence similar to the United States' in Latin America and Britain's in the sterling area."

As regards the "aid" the Japanese militarists are advertising, it is necessary to recall the "recommendations" of the former U.S. Ambassador in Tokyo Edwin O. Reischauer who said the United States and Japan should not promote the political, social and economic reforms in Asian countries but comply with the request for aid necessary for such reforms.

The "reforms" Washington talks about are, it is clear to all, meant to remove the forces in Asian nations that strive for the consolidation of national independence and independent development and set up a system of political and economic dependence on U.S. imperialism and Japanese militarism.

Many of the Asian people have seen that the regional co-operation advertised by Sato and company and these regional organizations they are working zealously to form are, in fact, nothing but instruments serving the aggressive policy of U.S. imperialism. It is natural that they should have long rejected the feeler of Japan's economic diplomacy.

Hong Rae Hui

Guinea's Resolve

On March 2, 1959, the Guinean Government abolished the use of French franc and introduced national currency.

The measures the Guinean Government has taken since the country's independence — the withdrawal from the French Community, the nationalization of the colonialists' industrial enterprises, banks as well as the introduction of the national currency—are events of great significance for the Guinean people in their endeavours for the consolidation of national independence and the independent development of their country.

The use of the national currency has financially guaranteed the successes of the Guinean people who are moving ahead along the path of independence and self-reliance, whole-heartedly supporting the declaration of President Ahmed Sekou Toure: We would rather choose freedom in poverty than become the rich in thrall.

Encouraged by the independent activities of the Government, the people of Guinea, thwarting the continuous sabotage and subversive activities of the imperialists and overcoming a series of difficulties, have achieved brilliant successes in building the national economy and culture.

The Guinean people's achievements are attributable to their adherence to the anti-imperialist and independent position under the leadership of President Sekou Toure.

Marking the meaningful anniversary of the introduction of the national currency, the Government and the people of Guinea are renewing their determination to defend the fruits they have reaped through their self-sacrificing struggle since the country's independence.

On this occasion, the people of Korea reliable comrades-in-arms of the Guinean people on the common front against imperialism, whole-heartedly wish the Guinean people greater successes in their struggle for the defence of their national independence and in their endeavours for the construction of a new life.

In Fighting Vietnam

In the North

The army and people of Hanoi have duly punished the American pirates

In the South

On November 4, 1966, the South Vietnam Liberation Armed Forces fiercely attacked the U.S. army west of Tay Ninh Province

Photo: U.S. troops wounded during this attack

SPORTS CLUB

For Children and Youth

In our country, every county (or district) has a sports club for children and youth which trains the reserves of athletes. The sports club has been open for more than ten years.

Each club selects its specialized events by taking into account the existing conditions of its county. Some take up a number of events, others concentrate on one or two events. The sports club in the city of Wonsan in Gangwon Province goes in chiefly for aquatic sports, that in Bujon County in South Hamgyong Province pays prime attention to skating and that in the county of Samjiyon in Ryanggang Province chiefly takes up skiing, each taking advantage of the geographical conditions of its own county.

Below is an account of the activities of the children and youth's sports club in Sonchon County, North Pyong-an Province.

Eight Years

Every year spring means a busy season for the officials of this sports club. Boys and girls who have finished the training provided for in the programme leave the club and new ones are enrolled in spring.

Children in the fourth form of primary schools are enrolled and boys and girls in the graduating class of higher technical schools leave the club.

This club going in for a number of events has two full-time and four part-time instructors, the latter being zealous sports instructors at school or factory who have voluntarily undertaken the unpaid job in their spare hours.

The club has 150 members—promising athletes who undergo training in football, volleyball, basketball, table tennis, boxing and track-and-field. The club receives free of charge from the State necessary sporting equipment and goods, which are made available to its members who undergo training for eight years in their respective events.

The county hospital constantly pays attention to the health of the club members. With the help of the medical workers, the instructors impart training suited to each member according to his physical conditions and give scientific instruction. The training programme is worked out by applying the precious experience gained by the instructors themselves.

The instructors abide by the line of sweating much in training when implementing the training programme.

A cross-country race

Inter-County Match

The inter-county match, which is often held, is an arena for the sports club to exhibit its results gained in the implementation of the training programme. It is, as it were, a sort of interim review of the work done by the club's instructors.

At a provincial children and youth's athletic meet last October, members of this sports club won the football tournament, won first and second places in the marathon, finished first and second in the 5,000-metre and 10,000-metre races, won first places in the 1,500-metre run, in the women's high jump and broad jump.

The girls' volleyball team of the club won first place in the national athletic meet of the children and youth's sports clubs last year.

The instructors of the club do not rest content with these results. They make a point of reviewing the results made by the club members after each inter-county match. They learn as serious lessons from the win as from the defeat. This is because the successful players are liable to conceit themselves over their success and overlook their substantial defects. They teach the unsuccessful players how to find out their shortcomings, overcoming their bitter feeling. They pay more attention to the training of excellent athletes than to the outcome of a match.

Activities of Graduates

Over the past several years, the sports club has turned out scores of excellent athletes who have reached the national standards in their respective events. They now belong to the national football team, the February 8th Club and the provincial sports training centre. Some of the graduates have become P.T. instructors in factories and on farms. They take the lead in the popularization of sports among the masses.

While in the club, boys and girls take an active part in popularizing sports as leaders of the sports groups in their respective schools. They help the gymnastics teachers in their schools in the county and make for the improvement of the pupils' physique by guiding their sports activities after school hours.

Bak Hae Chon
Photos by Kim Gwang Sin

Wireless Contest

A wireless operators contest was held some time ago in Sinuiju, the seat of North Pyong-an Province.

National records were broken in a number of events. Two of the entrants surpassed by far the official records set up at the third wireless operators contest among the socialist countries. They are Bak Yo'ng Sun (woman) and Kim Dae Jhun (man), members of the national defence sports club.

Bak Yo'ng Sun set a good record in the women's hand-key numerical code transmission and Kim Dae Jhun in the men's letter-code reception by typewriter.

Little footballers discussing new tactics

Winter Sports Contests of Koreans in Japan

Skating and skiing contests were held by Koreans in Japan on the 10th anniversary of the first remittance of educational aid fund and scholarships from the homeland.

Taking part in the skating contests held on the Shirakaba Lake, Nagano Prefecture, on February 20 and 21, were a large number of men and women skaters from twelve prefectural headquarters of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan and two organizations.

Meanwhile, the skiing contests were held on the Sukadaira Plateau, Nagano Prefecture, on the 23rd and 24th.

(KCNA)

INSURANCE OFFICIAL BACK FROM PAKISTAN

Director Kim Duk Ryong of Korean Insurance Company returned home from the first General Meeting of the Federation of Afro-Asian Insurers and Reinsurers.

While in Pakistan he discussed the businesslike problem of establishing the relation of reinsurance with the delegates from a number of countries including Iraq, Algeria and the United Arab Republic.

At the meeting he was elected Vice-Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Federation.

Mr. Zahiruddin Ahmed, Managing Director of Pakistan Insurance Corporation, was elected Chairman.

KOREAN Stamps

Stamps on Birds (2)

(Continued from our previous issue)

Stamp 1: Erythrina erythrina grebnitskii *(3 jon)*

This bird, caught for the first time on the Jangjin Lake in South Hamgyong Province in June 1966, a north-eastern region of our country, was added anew to the list of Korean birds. According to the ornithological observations, it inhabits willows and ash trees by the riverside. The stamp is five-coloured.

Stamp 2: Turdus pallidus chrysot aus penmn (10 *jon*)

In Korea, this bird appears in the inland in spring and migrates to Cheju Island in the South Sea to spend winter. It inhabits forests and shrubberies and lives on noxious insects.

The stamp is four-coloured.

Stamp 3: Galerida cristata coreensis (10 *jon*)

This bird, one of the special subspecies in Korea, is widely distributed all over the country, especially in the northern region. Its traits are its big beak and conspicuous crest. It is beneficial as it feeds on weeds and noxious insects and is widely used for breeding at home. It warbles very much and sometimes mimics people's speech.

The stamp is five-coloured.

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